

[CHAPTER 652]

AN ACT

Relating to the payment of fees, expenses, and costs of jurors.

June 25, 1948  
[H. R. 945]  
[Public Law 779]

U. S. Courts.  
Fees of jurors.

*Ante*, p. 1000.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act fixing the fees of jurors and witnesses in the United States courts, including the District Court of Hawaii, the District Court of Porto Rico (now 'Puerto Rico'), and the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia (now 'District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia')", approved April 26, 1926 (44 Stat. 323), as amended (U. S. C., title 28, sec. 600), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. Jurors in the United States courts, including the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, the United States District Court for the Territory of Hawaii, and the District Court of the United States for Puerto Rico, and excluding the United States district courts of Alaska and the Canal Zone and the District Court of the Virgin Islands, shall receive the following and no other compensation, except in cases otherwise expressly provided by law: For actual attendance at the place of trial or hearing of any court or courts, and for the time necessarily occupied in going to and returning from such place of trial or hearing, either at the beginning and end of service or at any time during the same, \$5 per day during such attendance: *Provided*, That whenever a juror is required to attend court thirty or more days in hearing a single case, he may be paid, in the discretion and upon the certification of the trial judge, a per diem of up to and not exceeding \$10 for each and every day in excess of thirty days he is required to hear such case.

Court attendance  
over 30 days.

Travel expenses.

"For the distance necessarily traveled by the shortest practicable route from their place of residence in going to and returning from the place of trial or hearing at the beginning and at the end of the term of service, 5 cents per mile: *Provided*, That for additional necessary daily transportation expenses, the cost of travel by common carrier shall be allowed not to exceed \$2 per day, or if it is not practicable to travel by common carrier a rate of 5 cents per mile shall be allowed but not to exceed \$2 per day, or if daily travel appears impracticable subsistence of \$2 per day shall be allowed: *Provided further*, That whenever in any case the jury is ordered to be kept together and not to separate, the cost of subsistence during such period shall be paid by the marshal upon the order of the court in lieu of the foregoing allowance for subsistence.

Subsistence ex-  
penses.

Approved June 25, 1948, 4:37 p. m., E. D. T.

[CHAPTER 653]

AN ACT

To amend section 2 of an Act, entitled "An Act to provide for the establishment of a probation system in the United States courts, except in the District of Columbia", approved March 4, 1925, as amended (18 U. S. C. 725).

June 25, 1948  
[H. R. 2766]  
[Public Law 780]

U. S. Courts.  
Probation system.

43 Stat. 1260.  
*Ante*, p. 865.

Report by proba-  
tion officer.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That section 2 of an Act, entitled "An Act to provide for the establishment of a probation system in the United States courts, except in the District of Columbia", approved March 4, 1925, as amended (18 U. S. C. 725), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. When directed by the court, the probation officer shall report to the court, with a statement of the conduct of the probationer

while on probation. The court may thereupon discharge the probationer from further supervision and may terminate the proceedings against him, or may extend the probation, as shall seem advisable.

"Whenever during the period of his probation, a probationer heretofore or hereafter placed on probation, goes from the district in which he is being supervised to another district, jurisdiction over him may be transferred, in the discretion of the court, from the court for the district from which he goes to the court for the other district, with the concurrence of the latter court. Thereupon the court for the district to which jurisdiction is transferred shall have all power with respect to the probationer that was previously possessed by the court for the district from which the transfer is made, except that the period of probation shall not be changed without the consent of the sentencing court. This process under the same conditions may be repeated whenever during the period of his probation the probationer goes from the district in which he is being supervised to another district.

Transfer of jurisdiction over probationer.

"At any time within the probation period the probation officer may for cause arrest the probationer wherever found, without a warrant, or the court for the district in which the probationer is being supervised may issue a warrant for his arrest. Such warrant may be executed by either the probation officer or the United States marshal of either the district in which the probationer is being supervised or of any district in which the probationer shall be found. If the probationer shall be so arrested in a district other than that in which he is being supervised, he shall be returned to the district out of which such warrant shall have been issued, unless jurisdiction over him is transferred as above provided to the district in which he is found, and in that case he shall be detained pending further proceedings in such district. As speedily as possible after arrest the probationer shall be taken before the court for the district having jurisdiction over him. At any time after the probation period, but within the maximum period of probation permitted by section 1 of this Act, the court for the district in which the defendant was last being supervised, may issue a warrant and cause the defendant to be arrested and brought before the court. Thereupon the court may revoke the probation or the suspension of sentence. If there was no previous sentence, the court upon the revocation of probation may impose any sentence which might originally have been imposed. If there was a previous sentence, the court may confirm it or set it aside and impose a new sentence not longer than the previous sentence."

Arrest by probation officer.

Arrest after probation period.  
43 Stat. 1259.  
18 U. S. C. § 724.  
Ante, p. 865.

Approved June 25, 1948, 4:38 p. m., E. D. T.

[CHAPTER 654]

AN ACT

To amend the Public Health Service Act to permit certain expenditures, and for other purposes.

June 25, 1948  
[H. R. 4114]

[Public Law 781]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 301 (d) of the Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 241 (d)), is amended by changing the semicolon at the end thereof to a comma and adding: "and include in the grants for any such project grants of penicillin and other antibiotic compounds for use in such project;".

Public Health Service Act, amendments.  
58 Stat. 692.  
Ante, pp. 467, 601.

SEC. 2. (a) Paragraph (a) of section 321 of such Act (42 U. S. C. 248 (a)) is amended to read as follows:

58 Stat. 695.

"(a) Control, manage, and operate all institutions, hospitals, and stations of the Service, including minor repairs and maintenance, and provide for the care, treatment, and hospitalization of patients, including the furnishing of prosthetic and orthopedic